









TY COUNCIL.  
(Continued.)

When you called Mr. Lazier's particular culverts, did he work?

—He did not, nor did he pay them. I had to get the work done. He supposed if Mr. Lazier in advantage of his not giving advice, he could not help it; he was with the other contractors, Lam & Sutherland; they were in an excellent state, making and extending enormous labor.

...and they will last for years, well done." He did not point the work to be done last year, to do so this. So far as Mr. capitals are concerned, they are asked if Mr. Lazier had any offer as to the reason he did not P said he was not disposed to change of Mr. Francis' not giving notice—the insinuation did not

He appealed to the state if he had not great trouble to do the work required. He said he had. He said he rebuilt the culvert at Mr. Francis, after paying Messrs. Sutherland's men for repairing it, \$20, and it was now as good as new on the road. All the culverts were repaired, and the incident good. He had entered into his

...hat he did not do  
done this; he had authorised  
get any work which he found  
for want of men, done at his  
r. Francis did so, and he paid  
acknowledged that he had done  
might be blamed, but could  
ed.  
had paid strict attention while  
read his orders, and with the e  
one or two cases the orders w

for the contractor to go over all  
see where it was most required ;  
Mr. Lazier would have to be paid  
his contract ; he moved that Mr.  
aid for the 58 miles under his con-  
did not think he should be paid for  
which were not in his hands.  
said he was entitled to his whole  
the most of his incidentals were  
on the Smithville road.  
thought some inquiry should be  
Francis is not satisfied with the

ould be very careful. The front  
oad was in a bad state, and in the  
ost impassable; the reason was,  
ers did not make the necessary  
arry away the extra amount of

Francis drank as little as some of the others, but he was wet to the skin, and could not get dry. If any of the Council got wet,

to their boats.  
 of Mr. Lazier and others,  
 to macadamise the 3rd concession  
 urflow, was, on motion of Mr. W.  
 ver.  
 son withdrew the petition asking  
 il to change the County Road  
 from the 3rd to the 4th con.  
 e report of the committee app  
 urpose settled the matter f  
 petition was received, ask

mitted ~~and~~ and reported  
the reading of which, that  
law authorising the re-bu-  
bridge, was struck out.  
ort was then received and  
WAYS AND MEANS.  
mittee of the whole on way-  
amed, Mr. Shea in the chair.  
k moved for a grant of \$100 to  
ridge at Peterson's Mills.  
d objected. He said it was pr

assistance for every little piece  
is wanted to be done. There w  
work to be done in Madoc, for whic  
assistance, he would get it; but  
desirous of establishing a system of  
rent, so as to be enabled to live be  
income, and especially at a tim  
esent, when they were endeavoring  
ate the debt of the County. Every  
cans of avoiding expense should be  
b. There were times when it was  
necessary to make a grant, as in

the kind. He did not consider asked for by Mr. Cook as any way

ham was perfectly willing to with-  
grant given to Sidney, on the ground  
established as a principle that no  
to be made at this session of the  
except under extraordinary circum-

nt said he had set his own men at  
the roads in Elaviver, and had ex-  
\$100 out of his own pocket. Ra-

—I will withdraw the motion on that no other grants are made, but if that rule is broken. He, too, in favor of retrenchment, but if there was any going, Rawdon should come in.

Mr. W. H. W. moved that a grant of £250,000 be made on the road between Tyendinaga and... on condition that...

am of £93.44 which they were in this County on that road. Card.  
his son reminded them that he was  
ent for a grant to Macadamise a road  
village of Marmora to Lake. These  
roads laid out by the County Sur-  
of which would cost \$1,200, and  
\$1,000. He would not ask that  
ut would like a small grant, to be  
on whichever of these roads the  
right select.

from the village of Hastings to Belmont, this money had not been laid out. (Mr. Hamilton would accept \$100 if he was willing to divide it, with the rest to make any other appropriation.

Mr. Hamilton said \$100 would do no good at all.

Food thought it had policy in Sidney's refusal to refuse what the Council could give them, simply because they did















LITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

BELLEVILLE, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

NO. 48.

POET'S CORNER.

All are Builders.

All are architects of fate,  
Working in these walls of time;  
Some with massive deeds and great  
Rings with annals of rhyme.  
Nothing useless or low;  
Each thing is to the cause its best;  
And what seems but idle show,  
Strengthens and supports the rest.  
For the structure where the nation  
Time is with materials filled;  
Our toils and yesterday  
Are the blocks with which we build.  
True shape and fashion these;  
Leave no yawning gaps between;  
Think not, because no one sees,  
Such things will remain unseen.  
In the order of day,  
Build as we would with greatest care  
Each minute and unseen spot—  
For the gods see every where.  
Let us do our work as well,  
Both the unseen and the seen;  
Make the house where gods may dwell,  
Beautified, entire, and clean.  
Else our lives are incomplete,  
Standing in these walls of time—  
Broken shreds where the nation  
Stumbles as they seek to climb.  
Build to last, strong and sure,  
With a firm and ample base;  
And ascending and ascending,  
Shall to sorrow lead its place.  
Thus alone can we attain  
To those towers, where the eye  
Sees the world as one vast plain,  
And one boundless reach of sky.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The position of France upon the question of intervention is very distinctly seen in the unanimous voice of the semi-official press of that country. They were never before so clear and in demanding the mediation of their Government. The *Patrie*, in order to sound the sentiment of England, has already announced that the Emperor had formally proposed to the English Government a joint intervention. But when it was found that the Government and people of England were not prepared to second the move, an official paper announced the statement of the *Patrie* to be premature, but at the same time asserted that ultimately the mediation of France would become an absolute necessity. This, we learn by the latest intelligence from Europe, has become the watchword for the entire press under the control of the Government of France. More than a hundred provincial papers, the *Constitutionnel* assures us, have come out in favor of mediation and are systematically preparing the French public mind to support the Government in its efforts to extend the influence of France in the New World. The Emperor, through his favored organs has thus made manifest a design of making to our Government at the proper time, an offer of mediation, which, as the tone of the official press sufficiently indicates, will include the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Should this offer be declined, it is expected that the Emperor will recognize the Confederate States; and, as soon as this is done, the strong enough and the Government of the United States sufficiently weak, back up his offer of mediation by force of arms.

Little resistance to these schemes is to be expected from the French people. The liberal organs, it is true, have all declared against a violation of French neutrality; but Napoleon is, nevertheless, sure of 200,000,000 of the French people, who for whatever cause he may choose to go to war.

This popular sentiment in favor of intervention is very likely to be strengthened more and more by such reports as that recently received from Memphis, that the rebels have really come to the conclusion, in case of further signal reverses, to make to the French Emperor the offer of becoming a French-Chicago colony. Capital has already been sent to France out of the idea of establishing the New World a French protectorate, not only over Mexico, but also over Louisiana and other portions of our Southern States; and as we learn from a recent correspondence of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the Parisians have even already begun to dream of the resurrection of a new France in America. Such a project would not be unlikely to enlist even the sympathies of many French Liberals, for a Frenchman is almost impossible to resist the tempting allures of war.

It is now difficult to determine the real sentiments of England. The opposition to any offer of mediation is general, but the continued hostility of the Tories and the other portions of the Government, and the commencement of their organs on the development of the Mexican question, leave no doubt that they would hail with satisfaction any aggressive movement on the part of Napoleon. Even though they may hesitate to aid more effectively in what they still consider inevitable, a permanent separation of the States.

MORAL LESSONS OF THE NEW TAX BILL.—While certain classes are clanking the Tax Bill as a end of sweet and bitter, it is a lesson to be learned by the great.

THE YORKE ROADS.

(From the Markham Economist.)

Will the new Government take action in the matter of the York Roads? This question is being agitated, and it is not a slight agitation, as the Government is in danger of allowing the roads to be sold to the highest bidder, and the roads are in a state of ruin.

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## Varieties.

WHAT WILL MONEY NOT DO?—The late Sir Robert Peel spoke in the House of Commons in the year 1835 to the following effect:—"When I was chief Secretary for Ireland, a murder was committed between Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel. A Mr. W. had a deadly quarrel towards a Mr. —, and he employed four men at two guineas each to murder him. There was a road on each side of the river Suir, from Carrick to Clonmel, and placing two men on each road, the escape of his victim was impossible. He was, therefore, foully murdered, and the country was so shocked by this heinous crime that the Government ordered a reward of £500 for the discovery of each of the murderers. And can it be believed that the miser who bribed the four murderers was the very man who came and gave the information which led to their execution? And again with these hands I paid, in my office in Dublin Castle, the sum of £2000 to the kind monster in human shape—Kerry Star.

A FRENCH STORY.—The following strange story appears in some of the country journals:—"A gentleman named W., residing on the Route de la Sablère at Paris, for some time past devoted his leisure to forming a collection of tropical and other foreign birds, which he kept in cages in a large room on the fifth floor. Two mornings since he went out on business, after attending to his birds, and as the weather was fine, he left one of the windows open for air. On his return he went to look at his favorites, but on entering the room was horrified to see all the cages empty and many of the birds lying dead on the floor, some of them partially strangled by their feathers. This ravage was evidently not the work of a cat, for all the cages doors had been locked open, and the wire net in many places. On looking out of the window the mystery was explained, for he saw a large monkey, the property of one of his neighbors, descending the rain water pipe from the roof. He at once went and got his double-barrelled gun, shot the monkey dead with one of the barrels, and with the other, the moment after, blew out his own brains. One of the neighbors saw him shoot the monkey, and hearing a second discharge he hastened to Mr. W.'s apartments and found him lying dead on the floor—Galignani.

CARE OF YOUNG FRUIT TREES.—Some young fruit trees are disposed to produce a large crop of fruit. But this should not be allowed. If a young tree bears much fruit, it cannot grow as much as it should. I think it is far better, and more profitable in the end, to allow young trees to bear little until they have attained a good size. In years past, during the month of June, I was accustomed to pinch off all the fruit on my young trees, except three or four specimens, for the purpose of allowing the trees to grow more, and I have picked off many dollars' worth of fruit this season from my young trees, that their growth may not be retarded by a crop of fruit. Trees, as well as animals, should be allowed to grow without bearing for several years.

By the Kurgaroo.

St. John's N. F., July 8.  
The shipwrecked *Kurgaroo*, from Liverpool June 24th, via Queenstown June 26th, was boarded at Cape Town on Saturday night. She experienced a succession of westerly winds, her anchor was not so tight as the *Hibernian*, but contained the following items:  
The ship *Kurgaroo* had reached Liverpool on Friday with nearly 2200 bales of cotton. The London *Times* comments on the fearful loss, and says that there is no other vessel, could the ship of Europe show so many unfortunates. Whatever may be the result, it is now plain that the way has been reached at a point at which it is a scandal to humanity. It is a far cry from a few unfortunates, yet such is the case of our American people, enough blood has been spilled, enough damage done. The opportunity may be present or at hand, when some potent American voice prudently calling peace may make a universal peace.  
The *Times* has another editorial on American finances. It says they are in a most critical position, and ought to produce more serious alarm, instead of empty boasting and exultation. The Morning Post charges the American Government with being all along influenced by pecuniary considerations.  
DERBY.—We learn that the Chicago Presbytery, in session at Kinkoke, have

## Sheriff's Sale of Lands.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, *Ex parte* J. W. Dunbar, Plaintiff, vs. J. W. Dunbar, Defendant.

JOHN LAWSON, Plaintiff, vs. CINDERELLA DARY, Administrator, with the will annexed of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Benjamin Fairfield Dary, deceased, Defendant.

Fieri Facias, Q. B.

JOHN LAWSON, Plaintiff, vs. CINDERELLA DARY, Administrator, with the will annexed of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Benjamin Fairfield Dary, deceased, Defendant.

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## DAILY BOAT.

Belleville, Picton, Kingston, Cape Vincent, &amp;c.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

BAY OF QUINTE.

Capt. F. A. Carroll.

LEAVES BELLEVILLE EVERY MORNING.

(Sundays excepted) at half-past SIX o'clock, for Picton, Kingston, and intermediate ports, arriving at Kingston about one o'clock, p.m. Returning, leaves Kingston every afternoon, Sundays excepted, at FOUR o'clock.

Will also make occasional trips to Cape Vincent.

Belleville Merchants and others who desire to have their goods and passengers taken to the Bay of Quinte, may, by taking the steamer *Bay of Quinte*, have two hours in Kingston, and return the same afternoon.

Belleville return tickets, (from Kingston) same day, HALF FARE.

For Excursion and Pic-nic parties to the Lake on the Mountain, and other favorite pleasure resorts, arranged at accommodating rates.

Freights and passages to and from Kingston in connection with the Royal Mail Line of Lake and River Steamers.

Omnibuses and carriages always in waiting at Belleville, Picton, and Kingston.

May 1st, 1862.

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WANTER &amp; CO'S

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HOME MANUFACTURED

SEWING MACHINES

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Blanks For Sale

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THIS

MAGISTRATES' VOUCHERS  
Summons to Defendant; Summons to  
Witness; Warrant of Commitment; Warrant  
of Arrest; Convict; etc., etc.

LAWYER'S VOUCHERS—Viz.,  
Q. B. and C. C. Summons, with an  
Special Endorsement; Notice of  
Examination, to Produce, to Admit,  
Affidavit of Disbarment; Or  
and Q. B. Subpoenas; Orders  
of Reference in Chancery; Affidavits  
BAILIFFS & DIVISION COURT  
of all kinds.  
DEEDS, MORTGAGES & MEMORANDUMS

## NO. 49

Colors Printing Cards, at very low prices.

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THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation Bills, after apparently a dead-lock, were suddenly resuscitated yesterday by the Conference Committee, and a report was agreed upon, made to the House, and passed that body by a vote of 82 to 42—the Republicans almost without exception voting for it, and the Democrats against it. Three members from Slave States voted yea. The bill adopted is much stronger than any heretofore proposed. It declares death for treason, and

the freedom of a traitor's slaves or he shall be imprisoned five years, fined \$10,000, and his estate, except slaves, shall be seized. For inciting rebellion or giving aid and comfort, forfeiture of personal property, ten years in prison, \$10,000 fine, and slaves set free. The President is authorized, for putting down the present rebellion, to seize the property of all such persons and convey the proceeds to the Government. He is to proclaim that if in ten days Rebels do not return to allegiance their property shall be forfeited. Signs

persons engaged in rebellion or who give aid and comfort to the Rebels, that take arms in our lines, shall be held as captives of war and be forever free from Slavery. There shall also be all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under control of our Government; also all slaves found at places occupied by our troops. No slave escaping from one State to another State shall be delivered up except for crime or some offense against the laws of the United States until the claimant shall make oath that he

has not borne arms in the present Rebellion or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim to surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of Rebellion as he may think fit, and use it in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare; and he is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the

The effort to stay the passage of the bill was very feeble; a point of order from Mr. Mallory, one from Mr. Tamm, both overruled, and a motion to table from Mr. Allen, which got but 42 yeas, was all. It will doubtless pass the Senate at once, and then the people will look to the President for his vigorous enforcement.

*N. Y. Tribune, 12th.*

THE PLANS OF THE REBELS.—A copy of the *Richmond Examiner* says "the rebels could certainly cut off McClellan's retreat; but it would be far better to prevent him from receiving further supplies and starve him into a capitulation. It remarks:—Fill up our armies and prepare for a contest as long as our enemies may choose to urge it, and let it be as energetic as we can make it."<sup>21</sup>

For the two rebel officers (prisoners) mentioned in my last letter, I also learned the following facts, which throw additional light upon the movements of the rebels before our late retreat, and upon the probable plans for the summer campaign.

About the 1st of May General Beauregard visited Richmond, and a military council was held, attended by all the generals of high rank. It was at this council that plans were adopted for the transfer of troops from Corinth to Richmond.

for Jackson's division towards Harpers Ferry. Immediately on Beauregard's return to Corinth, his troops began to move towards Richmond, on the various lines of railroad, and by the time it became publicly known that Corinth was evacuated, ten thousand of his best troops had quitted Corinth; the rest of those who arrived continued to come in subsequent days. The admirably managed railroad system of the South enabled them to summon up to Richmond any particular

I infer from what these officers say it is the intention of General Lee to make a furious onset upon McClellan's army at Harrison's Point, at a very early day, hoping of defeating it and driving the Union army out of the Peninsula.

troop completely out of the country. Hence the necessity of sending to Clellan, if the government intend him remain there, instant and strong reinforcements.

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§ 100 The President's answer to the order States is embodied in a bill sent him to the House of Representatives, providing that whenever any State shall abolish Slavery the Government shall issue six per cent bonds to the value (to be fixed) of the slaves liberated. He strongly recom-

the passage of such an act. It thus appears that he is not disposed to make any further concessions to Border State sensitivities. The English of it all is, "Accept compensated Emancipation while you have chance—cre long Emancipation will er without compensation."

**A RE-UNION.**—New Brunswick Nova Scotia, originally a crown colony, seem now as anxious to return to the former connection as they once were to

**THE FLY.**—It is the opinion of Mr. C. Thompson that the fly can do no harm to the crops this year. The long dry season and cold weather kept it so torpid that he believes that it will come too late to do any harm. This is good news for farmers.

**GIVE YOUR CHILD A PAPER.**—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of things which are very familiar, and pro-

is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with vaneament. The mother of a family, be one of the heads, and having more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied, becomes less fixed against the ills of life, and is braced against any emergency. Children amuse themselves by reading or study, are of course more considerate and more easily governed.

son. How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families would have given a hundred to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignorantly thoughtlessly fallen into temptation?



### Marriage of the Princess Alice.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.—The marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, daughter of the Duke of Hesse, was solemnized at Osborne on Monday. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairnes, Lord Russell, and several cabinet ministers were present. The Duke of Derby, Earl of Clarendon, and several other personages received special invitations. At 5 p. m. their royal highnesses, the Duke and Princess Louise of Hesse, left for the Continent by the Dover and Calais, near Ryde. The suite in the train consisted of Lady Churchill, Lady Gage, Lady Gage, Lady Gage, and Genl. Seymour and Capt. Von Weizsäcker.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Augusta, July 10.  
A special despatch to the Savannah *Publican*, dated Mobile 9th, says:—P<sup>er</sup>engers from New Orleans report that a Maine regiment mutinied on being ordered to Vicksburg, and two men were shot before the disturbance was quelled.  
Texan guerrillas are hovering about New Orleans.  
The British armed vessels omitted the usual compliments on the 4th of July.  
The *Tribune's* Washington despatch

ated Jackson, to-day, says that the enemy  
is throwing occasional shells into Vicki  
burg. The crops are suffering for want  
of rain. There is no truth in the report  
that 1,500 Yankees were captured at Bates  
ville.  
Another dispatch from Augusta confirms  
the fact that the rebels had not taken Bates  
ville.

GEN. HALLECK'S NEW POSITION.  
Washington, Friday, July 10.

"drink," but he does use Bryan's Peppermint "Wafers," the best preparation known for the treatment of hoarseness, cold, sore throat, etc. costs a box. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ A letter from Chicago of July 10, 1892, says: "The news from the crops continues so favorable. The present indications are that all the Western States will produce a surplus of grain for export."

Arrival of the "NORTH AM"

while it supplies a remedy for the change, will but aggravate the now being produced by the treasury notes. There is no limit and their employment will permit from circulation of small money will gain a complete access United States, and the hard banished from circulation. The however, will remain with the

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS**  
A Work of Absorbing Interest

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